KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 1. *Vol.* II.] LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1816. [*Vol.* 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, Jr.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

War Department.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

Whereas, by documents exhibited at this Office in support of applications for Land Warrants, it appears that many persons *disregard* or *misconstrue* the information heretofore published, relative to the proceedings requisite in all cases where the *Original Claimant* does not *personally* apply at this department—it is therefore deemed expedient to elucidate the several points alluded to above by the following observations.

1. In regard to the power of attorney directed to be executed in the cases above mentioned, it is deemed of primary importance, that it be *formally acknowledged* before a magistrate and that his acknowledgment be *subscribed* by the person who thus delegates his authority to another, as well as confirmed by *oath* or *affirmation*, in presence of the said Magistrate, who *then* attests the execution of this formality.

2. Every *Deposition* or *Affidavit*, ought to be *subscribed* by the *deponent* or *person making it*, as well as confirmed by his *oath* or *affirmation*, and should then be attested in due form by the magistrate before whom it is made. It is particularly required that the individuals who *depose* to the *identity* of another, should subscribe their *deposition* to render the *identification* valid.

3. A *substitution* of a power of attorney may be made authentic in very few words, and may be inscribed on the original power, if a sufficient space for the purpose be there found. If executed on a separate paper, it is to be attached to the original *instrument* in the usual manner, and secured by the *Notarial Seal*. In paplications for Land Warrants the following simple form will be admitted, viz:

Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B. Attorney of C. D. by the annexed power duly constituted and appointed, do, by virtue of the power of substitution with which I am thereby expressly invested, make, constitute and appoint E F of —&c. my lawful substitute and attorney for the purpose therein mentioned; and do hereby authorise him to do and perform all acts and things necessary in and about the premises, as largely and amply as I might or could do if I were personally present.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at—this—day of—A. D.—

(Signed) A. B. [Seal.]

I, H. G. Notary Public, &c.

do hereby declare and make known, that the above substitution was duly executed by the aforesaid A B, before me. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my Official Seal & Signature, at—this—day of—A. D. 181—.

N. B.—As there are many sections of the U States, where a Notary Public does not commonly officiate—the aforesaid substitution shall be there legalized by the *official* attestation of the Clerk of the County Court.

4. In the information heretofore published relative to ascertaining a "*legitimate heir at law*" who may apply for military bounty land in right of *a deceased soldier*, the expression, "*certificates from competent authority*," this has been thought by some, not sufficiently explicit; to remove therefore, all doubt on this point in future, be it known that this insertion of the term "*competent authority*" arose from representations of long standing at this office, confirmative of the fact that in *different* States, component parts of the American Union, the legal mode of proving "*heirship*" for the purposes of inheriting *real estate*, is *different* from that practised in other states; it is obvious, therefore, that the meaning and intention of the Secretary of War in sanctioning the term "*competent authority*," is that the person so pretending to be "legitimate heir at law," should be required first to exhibit his proof of it to that tribunal, or civil officer, that is authorised by the constitution and laws of the state wherein he resides to take cognizance of the point in question, for local or other purposes. A duly authenticated certificate from that tribunal or public office, has ever been, and will continue to be deemed at this office, conclusive evidence in such a case. Thus, an official certificate declarative of the fact, *that such an one is a "legitimate heir at law," of such an one*, issued by A COURT OF RECORD, AN ORDINARY, A JUDGE OF PROBATE—according to the laws & usages of different states have ever been deemed equally admissable at this office.

It should be observed however, that in cases of *posthumous* claim to the military bounty land authorised by an act of Congress of the tenth of December, 1814, it is essential that the claimant should establish, not only that he is "*a legitimate heir at law*," but also the particular *degree of consanguinity* he bore to *the deceased* soldier in whose right he claims.

5. Although the rule will be adhered to, *not to issue* a land warrant to an *Executor*, nor to an *Administrator*, yet in all cases where "*the legitimate heirs at law*," are *minors*, a *guardian* constituted and appointed in conformity with the laws of the state where the said *minors* reside, may obtain a land warrant in trust for them, on his exhibiting at this office, official credentials proving his said quality.

52-3 November 29, 1815.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON,

Have just received at their stand on Main-Street, opposite the Court House in Lexington, a very

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware, and
Queensware,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1815. 50-tf.

WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr. & CO.

6th November, 1815. 45-tf

LATEST

IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tierces, } Best Green COPPERAS
20 half Tierces, } Best Green COPPERAS
50 Barrels and } Best Green COPPERAS
100 Kegs, } Best Green COPPERAS
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New-York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815. 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savanna, Charleston and Pittsburgh,

For sale—apply as above.

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, & *NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,*

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47 November 20.

New & Cheap Goods.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at his store next door to Mr. Asa Blanchard's, on Mill-street, a neat and well selected assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which will be sold on good terms for Cash, Linsey, Linen or Whiskey. JOSEPH I. LEMON.

October 28. 44-tf

P. S. The part of the house unoccupied by me, say two rooms, garret, kitchen and other necessary buildings, suitable for a small family to rent.

J. I. L.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present and approaching season, at his store opposite the Printing Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815. 43-

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

October 7.

☞ EASY SADDLES.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whaleboue, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles nowsin use, and but one tentiment I believe exists among them in favour o. their seperiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemens'. Any person desirous of purchaling those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

☞ I have taken the necessary steps to secure a patent for this invention, and expect that no gentleman saddler will attempt to avail himself of my plan.

J. B.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

JAMES DEVERS.

October 10, 1815. 42-tf

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE,

That I shall attend on the tract of land whereon the widow Clagett now lives, on the 4th day of January next, with the county surveyor and processioner, in order to establish and fix corners, if there should be any missing, and continue from day to day, until it is finished—the said tract of land was patented in the name of William Hays. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1815.

AARON PRATHER, Ex'or.
for Ninian Clagett, dec.

51-3* for Ninian Clagett, dec.

Stocking Hosier.

The subscriber has removed from the lower end of Main street, to a house on Main street, opposite the Baptist burying-ground. He will continue to make and sell, Cotton Worsted and fine Yarn Socks and Stockings of any size ordered—800 cotton (slack twisted chain or good strong filling) doubled and slackly twisted, will be wove for persons who send it. His work shall be well done—orders executed punctually and moderate prices.

WM. C. GOFF.

December 15th, 1815. 52-4 (p 50 cts.)

Doctor Briggs,

[*From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia,*]

HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamack, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

49-tf December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for the same not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf

Bartlett & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small advance for Cash, or on a short credit,

A QUANTITY OF

Coffee, Sugar, Queeens' Ware, Rice, Copperas & Logwood,

And a small assortment of

DRY GOODS,

By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers. They also have a number of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which they will barter for good WHISKEY.

AYRES & MOODY.

Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815. 48-tf

Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Prunes,
Teas,	Almonds,
Chocolate,	Figs,
Ginger,	Cold Struck, Sweet & Castor } Oil,
Mace,	Scots & Mocoaba } Snuff
Cloves,	New-England Cheese,
Alispice,	Salt,
Black Pepper,	Shad,
Cayenne do	Herrings,
Nutmegs,	Wash Balls,
Cinnamon,	Shaving Soap,
Mustard,	Pipes,
Allum,	Wooden Cocks,
Indigo,	Overalls,
Madder,	JAMAICA SPIRITS
Copperas,	WHISKEY.
Brimstone,	
WINE,	
BRANDY,	

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-tf

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, several Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler—also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages will be given in money as often as wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to 21 years of age to learn the various branches of Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom liberal encouragement will be given, when well recommended.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

Also wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Nov. 22. 1815. 48—tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or œconomy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

Look here my brother Chips!

I wish to employ eight or ten

Journeymen Coopers,

To which liberal wages and constant employment will be given by BENJ. D. PETIT.

Steam-Mill of J. H. Morton & Co. Lex.

Oct. 4, 1815. 41-

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY

BY SHARES OF

One Hundred Dollars each.

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins,

Being compelled to Dispose of their property, propose to do so upon the following

PLAN AND SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION:

1st—One Lot in the town of Lexington, valued at - - - - $20,000,
This Lot is about the centre of the town, being a corner lot binding on Main and Mill streets; the buildings thereon, now under a rent of $1,050. It is opposite the corner store of Messrs. Samuel and George Trotter; contains sufficient ground for three good buildings and a stand for business inferior to none in Lexington.

2d—One other lot in said town valued at - - - - 10,000
This is a new large brick building, near the residence of Mrs. Russell, completely finished, with fine cellars, kitchen, smoke-house, stable, &c. with a well of good water. This lot is bounded by three streets, running 153 feet on the front street, and 190 feet on the others; it is now occupied by Mr. Scott, Cashier of the Lexington Branch Bank, and is as desirable a residence as any part of Lexington.

3d—One other lot in said town valued at - - - - 10,000
This is the lot and brick buildings thereon, now occupied by Joseph H. Hawkins, Esq. on High-street; the house is well built and finished, with five rooms on the first two floors, two good garret rooms, cellar, brick kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, &c. and well of water; the lot binds 64 feet on High-street. running back to right angles 228 feet to an alley running from Main Cross-street, which also belongs to the lot.

4th—One other Lot in said town valued at - - - - 7,000
This is a corner lot, fronting the new market house, binding on Water-street 31 feet, and on Upper-street 137 feet, including a two story frame building on the corner, and the two brick buildings on Upper-street; one of these brick buildings is 66 feet long, by 27 wide, two stories high: the other 66 feet long, by 20 wide, one story high, now used as a nail factory, shop, &c. These buildings with an inconsiderable sum in finishing, would rent for from 7 to $800 pr. ann. The interest in this property is an estate for two lives in the whole, and an estate in fee for one undivided fourth part, subject to a ground rent of $100 per annum, during the two lives.

5th—One other Lot in said town valued at - - - - 3,000
Being an equal undivided moiety of ground, binding on Main-street 40 feet, and running back 222 feet to a Short-street, and binding on Short-street 66 feet, including a large frame dwelling-house on Main street, and some small buildings on Short-street: now under a rent of $300 per annum.

6th—One other Lot in said town, valued at - - 2,500
Being a lot situate on Main Cross-street, with the buildings thereon, part brick and part frame, now under a rent of $200 per annum.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12—Being six other Lots near said town of Lexington, valued at $1000 each, - 6,000
These are beautiful Lots of well timbered land, near the town, containing about five acres each lot: the timber on these lots is worth more than half their estimated value. A small portion of this ground has been cleared as a garden spot, and on one of the lots a well of fine water. They are a short distance beyond the residence of Jas. B January, esq.

13th—One House and Lot in Elizabethtown, valued at - 1,000
Elizabethtown is the county seat of Hardin county; is a handsome, flourishing place, and the property cost the estimate given.

14th—One other lot in said town of Lexington, valued at - 700
Being an equal undivided moiety of a Lot lying on Water-street, in Lexington, adjoining the Lots of Mr. Todd and Messrs. Samuel and George Trotter.

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30—Sixteen other Lots lying in said town valued at $500 each lot - - 8,000
These are handsome building Lots fronting the residence of Mrs. Russell and Thomas January esq. These Lots are bounded by three streets, and each lot contains 60 feet front on one or the other streets, running back at right angles 76½ feet

31 and 32—Two other Building Lots in said town of Lexington, valued at $500 each - - 1,000
These Lots bind on Main Cross-street, above the rope-walk of Thomas January.

33d—One other Lot near said town, valued at - - 500
Being an out Lot, containing between two and three acres, late the property of Thos. T. Tibbatts.

34 to 93—Being 60 shares of 100 dollars each of Stock, in the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Company, 6,000
This Company is incorporated by act of the Kentucky Legislature, and the manufactory is finished in the best and most substantial manner, calculated to make 300 tons white lead per annum. It is now making lead equal to any ever imported or made in the U. States. There are near 50,000 dollars capital vested in this establishment, and except our own interest, is owned by men of wealth, who are determined to use the means necessary to render this stock profitable. The 60 shares here offered for sale, cost upwards of 8,000 dollars in cash.

93 to 923—Being eight hundred and thirty Building Lots near the town of Lexington, each Lot 30 feet front and 60 feet deep, estimated at 20 dollars each, - 16,000
A portion of these lots join the residence of Mr. Daniel White, and the residue join the Lots of Dr. Wm. Cochran and Capt. Fowler. The situation of the whole of this property, to be seen by accompanying drafts.

Recapitulation.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
2	do. of	10,000	is	20,000
1	do. of	7,000	is	7,000
1	do. of	3,000	is	3,000
1	do. of	2,500	is	2,500
7	do. of	1,000	is	7,000
1	do. of	700	is	700
19	do. of	500	is	9,500
60	do. of	100	is	6,000
830	do. of	20	is	16,600
923	shares at $100 each share, is			$92,300

The first drawn share of the last ten shares, remaining in the wheel on the last day's drawing, shall be entitled to the prize of 20,000 dollars.

Complete and perfect titles will be made to the whole of the property, and possession given within ten days after the drawign closes. The drawing of this scheme, will commence on Monday the 4th of December next:—three hundred Shares will be drawn on Monday; three hundred on Tuesday, and three hundred and twenty three on Wednesday, which will conclude the drawing, under the management and direction of Mr. Chas. Wilkins, Col. Jas. Morrison, Mr. Wm. W. Worsley, John T. Mason, esq. and Mr. John Bradford.

J. H. & L. H.

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact	Gum Tragacanth
Antimony	Myrrh
Anniseed	Guaic
Borax refined	Copal
Brimstone	Shal Lac
Burgundy Pitch	Pow'd. Peruvian Bark
Cantharides	Rheubarb
Cochineal	Jallap
Cream Tartar	Ipecacnanha, &c.
Cloves	Sal Ammoniac
Cinnamon	Fol Senna
Mace	Manna Flake
Nutmegs	Camomile Flowers
12 dozen Caster Oil	Orange Peel
Gum Camphor	Gentian Root, &c.
Arabic	

PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills	Harlem Oil
Lee's N. L. B. Pills	Ess. Peppermint
Hooper's Pills	Godfrey's Cordial
Bateman's Drops	Durable Ink
British Oil	Steer's Opadeldoc
Turlington's Balsom	Worm Tea
Itch Ointment	Wormseed Oil

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto	Aquafortis by the carboy or pound
Allum	Oil of Vitriol by the carboy or pound
Red Wood	Madder, &c.
Log Wood	
Fustic	
Aquafortis	

PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown	Red Lead
Whiteing	Prussian Blue, No. 1
White Lead	Do. do 2
Drop Lake	Rose Pink
Cromic Yellow	Pat. Green
Dutch Pink	Copal Varnish, by the gallon
Pat. Yellow	Turpentine Varnish,
Linseed Oil	do.
Spts. Turpentine	

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.

Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 51-12m.

For Sale,

Any Quantity of SALT,

Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a half miles south east of Mounsterling.

WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.

Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

To Rent,

That small but eligible situation, adjoining Lexington, just at the fork of the Limestone and Winchester roads. It contains a good dwelling house, two rooms below and three above; a convenient kitchen, smoke-house, stable, &c. with a fine well of water. The person renting, may have the use of fourteen or fifteen hogs, included in the rent—likewise, two good milch cows, for use; the cows to be returned at the expiration of the rent. The terms will be made easy and convenient

MARY LONG.

December 15. 51

Eastern Bills of Exchange,

May be had on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at 60 days sight, by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

October 13, 1815.—42-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, January 1st, 1816 which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Persons enquiring for Letters in this list, will please to say they are advertised.

A

Allison William
Akers Peter
Akers Larkin
Anderson William
Anderson Wm. Lieut.
Anderson Richard
Atkins Joseph
Atkins John
Atkinson Richard
Armstrong John
Armstrong Hugh
Alford William
Adrain John
Alburtton James
Armistead Major

B

Buckner Peter
Bosworth Benijah
Burch John
Blisset Francis
Bean Abner
Boules Isaac
Boyd John
Bullock Waller
Borrough James
Brown Preston W.
Bloomfield Wm.
Breckenridge W. T. 2
Boon Samuel
Boon Squire
Bryan Enoch
Boardman James 2
Bradford Daniel
Bennington Nehemiah
Brown James
Baylor John B.
Buckner Benjamin
Beatty Patsy
Buford Abraham
Bell David
Beauchamp John
Ball Edmund
Batty Margaret
Bell John
Bryan Joseph
Bourne Sarah 2
Baker Isaac L 3
Breckenridge Robt.
Blattenbury Jacob
Bywaters John
Bryan Daniel
Broddus Edwin
Brickhouse William
Bullock Thomas
Brown William
Brumbarger Catherine
Bowman Abraham
Barnes Blakely
Baronet Richard
Berry Benjamin
Bullock Edmund
Brashear Walter
Beamon Carter
Burt Henry
Brown William
Barr Robt. R.
Bell Amos
Brown Lee George
Boon Ovid
Barbee Pamela
Bird Thomas
Bitner Nicholas

C

Clerk F. C. C.
Collins Lewis
Chinn William B.
Cabell Edward
Crockett Robert
Conover Peter
Conover W. S.
Clarke William
Clarke John
Cloudes Pitman
Chambers Uriel
Crooks William
Curl Portland
Chapman William
Cook Catharine
Chisher John
Clary Ann. R
Cox Moses 2
Clay Henry 4
Campbell Fanny
Cheany Leonard
Coolidge Nathan
Cleveland George
Clay Porter
Campbell Chas. L.
Craig John
Clark William
Cartmell Elijah
Casseil Mr.
Clinton Isaac
Corlis John
Clinton Archibald
Coggshell George
Chisham Gabriel
Cabell Harriet
Chiles Sally
Campbell Isabella 2
Chinn Richard
Chrisman Hugh
Craig James
Crow John F. 2
Clifford John B.
Castle David
Curry Thomas
Cunningham Isaac
Chambers Thomas
Cannon Minos
Carey William
Cook George
Carrell William
Cobb David
Clarke Wm.
Calmes Marquis
Chinn Sarah
Cooper Wm.
Cotlor Jno. E.

D

Day Joseph
Donaldson Robt.
Davis William 2
Davis Isaac
Dunn Alex'r.
Davenport James
Doak Jas. W.
Davenport William
Desforges Stephen
Dudley W. E.
Dishman John
Dennison Josh.
Dennison Henry 2
Dare Goodall
Darnaby John
Devers James
Donalds James
Darnaby Wm.
Dodd Thomas
Dunbar William
Dobbins Thomas
Duffey Dennis
Dukemineer John
Dishman Mr.
Dorsey Mrs.
Dupuys Messrs.

E

Ely Benjamin
Eaves Abraham
Elkins E.
Endicott Samuel
Elliott Sarah
Ellingwood Harry 2
Eppisson Ama
Enniss Elizabeth

F

Fox Henry
Ferrows Thomas
Foans Daniel B.
Fisher Samuel 2
Ferguson C. R.
Farrow Samuel
Ferguson John
Ferguson Priscilla
Ford Benjamin
Foster Jeremiah
Flynn Alexander 2
Foster Robert
Ferguson Clifton
Fisher Maddox
Fry John
Field George
Freeman George
Francis Thomas
Farra Daniel
Foster Archibald
Fox Ezra
Fidler William
Fritzland John
Frazer Joseph

G

Gale Temple
Gabert Michael
Gregory Peter
Gray Agness
Goforth Elizabeth
Gray Thomas
Gartside Eli
Grinstead Robert
Gray George
Gresham William
Gilpin Joseph
Graham Christopher
Grubbs James
Garnett Thomas
Gregg Harvy
Gray Alexander, Capt.
Garrett James
Grant Thomas

H

Hansfoot Jarret
Hallow Lewis
Hagarty Sarah
Hiyns Jane
Hannah John H.
Hammond Asa.
Henry John
Hanks Absolam
Hodges Daniel
Hendly John
Hayden Ezekiel
Haius Henry
Hawkins Martin 2
Hambleton Richard
Hamilton John 3
Hart John
Hill Moncrieffe
Helm Henry
Hughes William
Haitter Phillip
Halley James
Howard John
Haines Evan
Hill Susana Z
Hudson John
Hall William
Higgins Thomas
Hopkins Saml. Genl.
Hallert L.
Hines John H.
Hagarty John
Hillox James H.
Hull Mrs.
Hunnicut John
Harpham Hugh
Howard Robert
Hardesty David
Hairston Henry
Hempburn James 3
Hawkins Walker
Hall Sarah

J

Johnson Roswell
Ingles John S.
Jones Catharine 2
Johnson Jacob
Janvier Isacc 2
Jones Irvin
Johnson Jane C.
Jones Oswald S.

K

Kelly John W.
Kelley Hannah
Kay Harriet 4
Kirtly William
Kurns George
Kerr Thomas
King Reay 2
Kay Robert
Knowles Isaac
Kolclazier Jacob

L

Lewett Mr.
Lindsay James
Levett Augustus P.
Long John
Lawell Peter
Lewis James
Lay Elizabeth
Lakin Benjamin
Lewis James O. 2
Logan William
Lawson Thomas
Lee Gershom
Lowry Betsey
Legbourn John
Love John 3
Littleford Mr.
Lewis David I.

M

Montgomery Robert 2
Menefee Jarret
Murphy Ann 2
Moore James
Manuel Catharine
Miller Jacob
Moran Robert N.
Marcel James
Moss Lucy
Morris John
Mount Thomas
Mahan Miss M.
Martin Sanders
Morris Jno. Jas. Miss
Moore Jean W.
Marcel Jean
Miller John
Marten James
Morton Sally
Muse Eliza W.
Meredith Betsey
Morris James
Mosley John
Morris Benjamin
Mortimore Robert
Mott Joseph
Magruder Allen B.
Meredith William
Miller John B.
Miller Wm. or John
Miller Bernard
Morris William L.
Milligan William
Morgan John
Moore James C.
Martin Samuel
Mahan John
Minjoy Beckey

Mc

M'Hargue Levi
M'Millen John
M'Kee Archibald
M'Kinney John
M'Nary Hugh W.
M'Daniel Mr.
M'Gehee Walter
M'Call Thomas
M'Nair David D.
M'Dowell John 2
M'Guffin John
M'Lean Alney
M'Daniel George
M'Nilt Robert
M'Nair Robert 6
M'Manimy John
M'Elweign Hugh
M'Donald Elizabeth
M'Clanachan Elijah
M'Coy Zachariah
M'Clean Samuel
M'Clion Alney
M'Daniel Mr.
M'Kee Samuel
M'Cormac Robert
M'Gregor Ann
M'Crosky
M'Call Jane
M'Dowell Lucy

N

Nekervis Thomas
Newman David
Nailor, for Catherine Miss
Newell W. Rebecca
Nelson Mary
Nicholas Nelson John
Northern Jeremiah
Nionmo James
Neet Jacob
Nemo James
Nicholas Anthony

O

Oniall Jane
Orr William
Overstreet James
Offutt Samuel 3
Overton Arch'd W. 2
Osburn John

P

Plank Benjamin
Picket Charles
Pratt John H.
Price Bird
Puthuff John
Parker John 2
Philpott Edward
Parrish R. Miss
Phillips Mark
Price John
Price Philip B.
Purkins James
Porter Alexander
Phillips William 2
Procter John
Preston Waller
Price Richard
Poage Thomas
Pollard William
Patterson James
Patterson Everard M.
Pawlin Susan
Peage John D. 2
Paull John
Poindexter G. Wm. 2
Prather Aaron
Preston William
Porgrand D. R.
Patterson Wm. H.
Patterson William

Q

Quarles Roger Col.

R

Russell Tabitha A
Reid Magdalen
Ramsay Richard
Russell Wm. Col.
Rodes James C
Rigg Jonathan
Robinson Wm.
Rice John M
Ruth Samuel
Ripning James
Richardson James
Rollins Margaret
Rohrer Jacob 2
Richardson Martha
Robert Henry
Robard A L
Rohrer Rosannah
Rutherford John
Rutherford Joseph
Robinson Moses
Rodgers Joseph
Robinson Saml.
Roberts John Junr.
Robinson Joseph
Rutter John T

S

Sinclair John
Scott Wm. 3
Strishley Thomas
Smith Benjamin 2
Smith Daniel D
Smith Jesse
Smith Elizabeth T
Smith John 2
Smiih Mary N
Smith John K
Smith Nicholas
Spencer Miss 3
Simon John
Stivers Rezel 0
Scrivener John
Sprigg Robert
Stephen James
Salyers Susan
Shackleford James 2
Stephenson William
Scott Samuel
Stephen Wm. P
Sprinkle Jacob
Steer James
Strike Wm. R
Sibner Conrad
Skinner John
Searles James
Swop Thomas L
Springfield
Sloss Robert
Stone George
Storey John
Starks John 2
Shipp Dudley
Say Thomas 2
Sale James
Sanders Jalos
Shaw Jacob

T

Trueman Wm. D
Tolin Easther
Thompson George
Thomas Owen
Tubman Jeroboam
Tague James
Todd Anne Eliza
Taylor Willis
Thrift Charles
Tucker Zachariah
Todd John 2
Tilford James M
Todd Wm. L
Taylor Joseph
The President & Trustees of the Trnsylvania University.
Taylor Jonathan
True James
Thompson Sarah
Taylor John
Tompkins W. M
Travers Robert 2
Thomas Aly
Talley John
Todd Wm. & Robt.
Trumbull James
Thompson William
Tribble William
Turnham Joel
Thompson Alexr.

V

Vauter Richard
Vauter Thos. L
Vauter Geo. M
Vance Samuel
Vance Margaret
Vanwagnor Jacob
Vesterelde James 2

W

Wainwright Dr. John
Wallace Henry
Wallace Martha
Wallace Wm.
Wallace Thomas
West Charles
Williamson Garrett
Woolfolk Jordan 2
Whitmore Wm.
Williams John
Williams Thomas 2
Williams Hanson
Williams Austin
Williams James
Wooley Thomas
Wiley Alexander
Wilson Samuel
Wilson Maria
Wilson James D.
White Olivia
Wilkinson Wm. L.
Welsh John
Welsh Edward
Warner Elijah
Worsley W. W. 2
Walker Wm.
Waller Benjamin
Watson Wm.
Whaley Benj.
Walton Clark E
Whorts John
Willis Henry
White Jonas
Williamson George
Webster Brightberry 2
Wing Chas. F
Warbran Wm.
White George
Willis Alexander
Ward Thomas H
Ward Geo. W
Wire Erasmus
Watson Eliza
Wood Henry
Walker Fanny
Warble John & Jacob
Whiting Amos
Watson Samuel
Williamson Isaac
Worland Walter

Y

Yelton Charles
Young William

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

January 1, 1816. 1—

Strayed or Stolen

ABOUT the 20th of December last, from my house on Wolf Run, 2 1-2 miles from Lexington, one SORREL HORSE, about 6 years old next spring, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a star in his forehead, a natural trotter, has lately been badly foundered on a trip to Virginia, which will appear on a slight view of his houghs. This horse was raised by Mr. Elijah Croswhite, of Clarke county, near Winchester, where he has likely made for, if not stolen. I will give Ten Dollars for his delivery to me, if taken up as a stray; and if stolen, Thirty on the conviction of the thief.

WM. POLLOCK.

December 24, 1815. 53*2

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented, that many uninformed or evil disposed persons have taken possession of, or made a settlement on the public lands of the United States, which have not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, has not been previously recognized and confirmed by the United States: which possessions or settlements is, by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited; and whereas the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue my proclamation, commanding and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made any settlement on the public lands as aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom; and I do hereby further command and enjoin the marshal, or officer acting as marshal, in any state or territory, where such possession shall have been taken, or settlement made, to remove, from and after the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and to effect the said service, I do hereby authorise the employment of such military force as may become necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, moreover, that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done (L. S.) at the City of Washington the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3d, and regulations of May 17, 1815, is as follows:

2 Major Generals
4 Aids to ditto, Captains of the line
4 Brigadier Generals
4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line
Adjutant and Inspector General
2 Adjutant Generals
1 Quarter Master General
4 Deputy Quarter Master Generals
4 Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line
6 Hospital Surgeons
15 Hospital Surgeon's Mates
2 Garrison Surgeons
20 Garrison Surgeon's Mates
2 Judge Advocates
2 Chaplains
1 Apothecary General
2 Assistant Apothecaries
1 Commissary General of purchases
2 Deputy Commissaries
6 Assistant Commissaries
1 Pay-Master of the Army
2 Deputy Pay-Master Generals
2 Assist. Depy. Pay-Master Generals.

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Regiments and Corps.

12 Colonels
16 Lieutenant Colonels
17 Majors
116 Captains
116 First Lieutenants
148 Second Lieutenants
42 Third Lieutenants
10 Regimental Surgeons
19 Regimental Surgeon's Mates

Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff.

14 Adjutants
14 Quarter Masters
10 Pay-Masters
32 Conductors of Artillery

HYDROPHOBIA.

The truth of the discovery of the English Lienon, who cured madness or the hydrophobia by bleeding the patient until a swoon took place, has been confirmed in Germany, where a practitioner saved by such means a woman who was bitten by a dog, and laboured under a high degree of distemper.—*Gazette de France.*

LITERARY NOTICE.

The conductors of "*The Analectick Magazine,*" being desirous that it shall contain a complete monthly list of all the new books printed in the United States, invite the booksellers to furnish them from time to time with lists of their respective publications, specifying the title, size and price of each work, and whether it is original or re-printed. Communications for the *January No.* will be in time if received before the 25th *inst.* In future, however, they must be sent by the 15th of each month, so as to appear in the next ensuing No.

Letters must be addressed (*free of the expence of postage*) to the care of the publisher, Moses Thomas, at Philadelphia.

Editors of newspapers favorable to the promotion of Literature in this country, will be pleased to give the above a few insertions in their respective journals.

THE NAVY.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy, to the Senate relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy.

The importance of a permanent Naval Establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and, I have a satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command.—Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a Mould Loft for the naval constructor, to lay out the mould by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the Navy Yard in this city, for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress.

Cannon founderies, manufactories of sheet copper, cordage, canvas, and the mechanical branches, are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required.

The commerce of the United States, increasing with the resources and population of the country, will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a *limited Navy*, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do, therefore with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy, of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and two sloops of war, which can be built with the surplusage of smaller timber, and with a great saving in that material.

The act to increase the navy, passed January 2d, 1813, authorised the building of "four ships to rate not less than 74 guns; and six frigates, to rate 44 guns each." This act has been partly carried into effect by building tree frigates of 44 guns, in the Atlantic ports; the residue of the appropriation under that act, was applied to the building largeofships and frigates upon Lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the United States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all the important materials, for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment, such as building docks, and extending the accommodations of navy yards and arsenals of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report to be laid before congress during the present session.

FIRE—With regret we state the destruction of the first cotton works belonging to the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, near the Ellicotts Mills—It was burnt on Wednesday evening. The loss sustained by this unfortunate accident is estimated at $60,000.

THE WASP.

Notwithstanding the reports which we have heretofore published, a conversation with an officer of the first rank and respectability in the Navy, permits us to entertain no doubts of the loss of the United States Sloop of War Wasp, and that her end was as glorious as her cruise had been brilliant.

All readers of newspapers must recollect, that about a year ago, there was an account of a British frigate putting into Cadiz much cut to pieces, and one hundred men killed and wounded; reporting her having had an engagement with a *large American Frigate* off that port.

It was known at that time that we had no Frigate in that quarter, and that the Wasp was believed to be cruising in that neighborhood: but little was thought or said about it at the time, as the report was not generally credited. We now learn, from a source which cannot be doubted, that there was an action between a British Frigate of the largest class, and an American ship, and that it was, undoubtedly the Wasp.—Lieut. Conkling, who commanded the scur. Ohio, one of commodore Sinclar's squadron, on Lake Erie, and who was captured in August, 1814, off Fort Erie, and sent to England, has lately reported himself to his commanding officer; to whom, it appears, he related, having met with one of the Lieutenants, who was on board the above mentioned Frigate; and was informed by him, that the Ship they engaged was not a Frigate, as was stated; and that his commander as well as every person on board, could see, by her battle lanthorns being lighted, and from the flashes of her guns, that she was a Corvette Ship, mounting 22 guns: and that they believed themselves, it was no other than the Wasp; but, after being so gallantly beaten off, and having suffered so severely, they were reluctant to acknowledge how inferior the force was, which inflicted such severe chastisement on them. It appears by the Lieutenant's own account, that the action lasted several hours; that the frigate sheered off to refit, intending, if circumstances would admit of it, to renew the action at day-light, which was not far distant; but, at its earliest dawn, there was no vestige of their gallant opponent. From the crippled state of the ships, and the short time intervening between their separation and day-light, the Lieutenant believed it impossible that they could have been out of sight of each other had their opponent then been above water.

[The above account essentially coincides with the opinions of the best informed naval men about the seat of government, who generally agree in the belief that the Wasp was the vessel engaged by the British frigate above alluded to]—*Nat. Intel.*

LATEST FROM THE EPERVIER.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.

Capt. Tupper, of the schooner *Portumnus*, arrived at this port yesterday from Gibraltar and Malaga, spoke on his outward passage from this port, the 8th of August, in lat. 39, 4, N. long 64, 18, W. the United States brig of war *L'Epervier*, under double reafed topsails—at the same time the Portumnus had all sail set. The Epervier sailed for the United States on the 10th July last, with dispatches for government; this account is consequently the latest received from her. The Epervier had then been nearly 30 days at sea, and most probably encountered one of the severe autumnal gales soon after. Four months have now elapsed since any tidings have been received from her; and she has, it is feared, shared the fate of many other vessels which were overtaken by the late severe storms.

Kingston, (Jam.) Nov. 8.

By a passenger arrived on Tuesday from Curacoa in the Fortunatus, we have received a circumstantial detail of the actual situation of Venezuela, which is certainly any thing rather than being favorable to the cause of Ferdinand the 7th.

Maturin, Guvria, and all the Savannas of Cumana and Barcelona, are in the entire possession of the independents, and it is presumed, on good grounds, that the Island of Margaritta has likewise dissolved the unnatural connection.

In the west of Venezuela, Gen. Urdanity, at the head of an army from New Grenada, has possessed himself of the provinces of Meribo, Truxillo and Barmas, after a most brilliant career, terminating in a decisive action, fought at Les Piedras, in which battle the Spanish General Calgada was killed. A spirit of discontent prevails in Cori, Maracaybo, and even Sio de la Heache.

An American vessel, with 1800 barrels flour, left Curacoa nine day ago, for Carthagena.

Through the same channel we are made acquainted with an insurrection in Quito, the natural result of the battle fought in Popayan, and success of the independent Buenos Ayerians at Lima, whose capital was known to be threatened, and must, by this time, have fallen.

Buenos Ayres. Our accounts from Buenos Ayres are highly satisfactory. Royalty and toryism seem quite under foot—let them remain so! The republicans have established a mint at *Potosi*, and the coinage of the present year is expected to be considerable. The Royalists from Lima, under Don Juan Ramizer, have been completely defeated—Ramizer, with several others high in command, being killed—the loss is said to be irreparable to the Spaniards. They were about sending assistance to the republicans of Chili. Their admiral *Brown* has a fleet of 23 vessels—his flag ship carries 42 guns. Buenos Ayres—is defended by 200 pieces of cannon, in three lines, well manned. At a review on the 15th of June, 13,000 men under arms. The commanders of 45 neighboring districts report 137,000 men ready for service, at the first moment—they are chiefly provided with horses to move with the greatest facility. Waggons are collected and 2,200 oxen in readiness to draw them, besides 1,900 horses. These things were provided for the expedition from Spain, which has, however, enough to do at Carthagena. There is also a good hope that Peru will entirely shake off her dependence on Spain.

Carthagena. The whole force in the neighborhood of this important place, appears to have frittered almost to nothing, by battle and disease.

LATEST FROM ITALY.

[*From the Baltimore Patriot.*]

We have been politely favoured with a Florence Gazette of the 24th of Oct. brought by the General Jackson, containing a full account of the failure of Murat's expedition, and of his having been shot, of which the following is the substance. The account shall be given at length, as soon as we can obtain its translation.

Extract of a letter to a respectable merchant in this city from his friend, dated

LEGHORN, Oct. 28.

"Since my letters were closed, information has been received in town, that Murat has been shot at a place called Pizza."

[TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT]

Extract of a letter, officially sent to the undersigned.

"Murat embarked on the night of the 28th September, with 200 armed men, and about 30 officers, on board of six gondolas (large boats) with provisions for 8 days. A violent storm in the night between the 30th and 1st Oct. forced the expedition on the coast, and separated the six boats. On the 4th was descried off the coast of Sorrento a boat, which was believed to appertain to Barbary cruizers, and which seemed to be looking out or waiting for other vessels.

"On the 5th a signal was made for another in the Gulph of Salerno, and then two more boats were perceived to rejoin the former.

"Murat debarked with Gen Franceschetti, one Colonel and about fifty armed men, at the Pizzo on the coast of Calabria, not far from Monte-Leone, and about 48 hours march from Naples.

"He left forty men and some officers on board the other two boats, giving orders to all along the coast of Calabria.

"He had Scarcely disembarked, when he proceeded to the great square, assembled the people and ordered them to cry long live king Joacham, telling them that he was the king, and came to take possession of his states.

"At this time there were no troops there—a moment of uncertainty followed; but the peasantry and other brave men of the neighbourhood, having learnt the landing of Murat, armed themselves and came to attack him.

"After a warm and obstinate resistance, Murat's party was overcome, and he himself was taken, put in irons, and conducted to General Nunziante, commander of Calabria.

"At the departure of the Courier, the most perfect tranquility reigned in that province. On the 10th a division of Neapolitan gun-boats, captured two other boats, sailing along that coast, whose owners, as well as the officers, declared that Murat had told them in Ajaccio, that he meant to go to Tunis, but when arrived off Cape Carbonara, they were commanded to steer for Calabria.

From the Royal Consulate of the Two Sicilies. Leghorn, 18th Oct. 1815.

Dr. CASPER DISPERATI, V. Consul.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY JANUARY 1.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

THE Editor presents to his Patrons, the compliments of the season.—The present number commences the second year of his Editorial labors. Those in arrears for last year's Gazette, and those desirous of availing themselves of the advance price of TWO DOLLARS, will confer a favor on the Editor, by calling on him as early as possible, as he is much in want of Cash.

The annual Treasury Report to Congress has appeared; but its great length, embracing as it does a review of the financial operations of the government in reference to the late war, a view of the finances for 1815, estimates of the revenue and expenditures for 1816, and plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and support of the public credit, will preclude its entire insertion in our paper. We propose however, in our next, to present our readers with an outline of its contents. The report estimates the disbursements of the year 1816, at 42 millions, upwards of 6 millions of which, is to be provided for by loan or issues of Treasury Notes.

Nothing of a decided character, appears as yet, to have passed through Congress; little being done, except the appointment of the permanent committees, and the reference of the more important parts of the President's Speech to Special Committees.

Gen. RIDGELY, a federalist, is elected Governor of Maryland, by a majority of TWO votes.

A Commissioner from Tennessee, has arrived at Frankfort, and by a vote of the Legislature, is to be heard before that body, in favour of establishing, what is generally called, Walker's line. As he has not been heard, we are of course ignorant of the arguments which he is prepared to offer for the *dismemberment* of our state, and *for our giving a large and valuable portion of our territory and population*, to the one which he represents. But we cannot avoid expressing our surprise at the *modesty* of the proposal, and the circumstances under which it is made. Exclusive of the Territory requested from us, Tennessee is larger than Kentucky; and we can see no good reason why she can govern it, better than ourselves; or why we should permanently reduce our influence in the union to encrease hers. Her rule seems to be to gain all, and to give none. When Kentucky proposed to *confirm the very line* which Tennessee *now seeks to establish*, our sister refused the proposal, expecting at the time, that if it was run over, she would gain some Territory. She next asked us for one-third part of our state, and even sent a commissioner to speechify our Legislature into the measure; whose speeches had no more effect, than we hope those of the present one will have, however eloquent the latter may be. She then appointed commissioners to run the line, and when we did the same thing, her commissioners refused to act; and now, when we are preparing to have the question decided by the supreme court of the United States, she attempts to speechify us out of our course. We have no fear that she will succeed: But we beg the representatives of the people to consider before they decide, whether by the constitution they have any power to dismember our state? Whether they may not cede Mason County to Ohio, with the same propriety that they can our Southern Territory to Tennessee? and whether our sister, who asks every thing and will give nothing, deserves such a liberal donation of territory and population at our hands?

THE LEXINGTON
SELECT YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY.

On Thursday and Friday last, the young ladies under Mrs. BECK's tuition, were examined on the particular branches which they had studied, during the last three months, viz:—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Astronomy, Geography, and Painting.

The following young ladies received honourary premiums for their extraordinary improvement during the above time, viz:

The Miss Nortons of	Lexington, Ky.
Ann Marsh	do. do.
E. Stewart	Woodville, M. T.
S. Bradford	Nashville, Ten.
E. Dixon	Dixon Springs, do.
E. Overton	Clarksville, do.
Eliza Ann Bullard	Winchester, do.

Mrs. B. respectfully informs her patrons that her Academy will be opened again on Tuesday next, when a small number of pupils may be entered.

Jordan's Row, Dec. 26, 1815.

☞ The Editors of the Examiner, Nashville, and Time Piece, St. Francisville, are requested to publish the above.

Washington City, Dec. 21.

THE TREATY.

We have heard and believe, though the proceedings thereon have not been disclosed, that the commercial treaty with Great Britain, received the necessary consent of the senate on Tuesday, by an almost unanimous vote.

Nat. Int.

His excellency the chevalier DE ONIS, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty Ferdinand VIIth, near the United States, presented his credentials to the President, & was received in that capacity.—Ib.

It is said the Dey of Algiers very reluctantly gave up all idea of receiving tribute from the Americans, and alledged among other things, that other nations, if he consented, might take advantage of it, and perhaps unite and occasion his destruction. It was not the amount or value of the sum he was particular about, but the receiving something annually of the Americans would add to his security, if it was only a little powder. Commodore Decatur observed, that he thought it very probable, if he persisted in receiving powder of the Americans as tribute, his wishes would be gratified, but he must certainly expect to receive *balls* with it.—His Deyship very wisely gave up the point.—*Bost. Pat.*

NEEDLES LOOKING UP.

Charles Bell, esq. pin and needle maker, and John Sharp, esq. linen draper, have been sworn in as sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mathew Wood, esq. needle maker, is Lord Mayor of Landon. In returning thanks for the honor, he said he would maintain as far as laid in his power, not only the rights and privileges of the citizens of London, but of *all the world*—and while he enjoyed the office of Mayor it should not be disgraced by the want of either hospitality or *dignity*.

The *Swiss* have resolved that no Frenchmen shall reside in their territories who are not true *Bourbonites*.

From the Baltimore Telegraph, Dec. 15.

MURAT.

By a Florence Gazette received in this city, (by the General Jackson from Leghorn,) we learn that Murat sought shelter in his flight from Naples, in France. After the second restoration of Louis, he fled to Corsica, where he was received by Vescovato. That he meditated an attack on the town of Bastia, which had already submitted to the Bourbons, where a proclamation was issued to apprehend him. That Murat then fled to Ajaico, and organised a body of 600 men. That the public papers announced his arrival, and Murat fled from the latter place. He escaped to Pizza, where he attempted to excite sedition, by announcing himself as their legitimate king, Murat. He was surrounded by an indignant and loyal populace, and his retreat was cut off from the boat in which he landed. He was conducted, under a strong guard, to the fort of Pizza, where he was tried by a military tribunal, and shot.

THE PATRIOT—CARNOT.

The Paris prints mention a second and a third memoir having been written and published by the veteran patriot and republican Carnot. The subject of the first is said to be, 'to point out the means of delivering France from the foreign armies; and the other is stated to be a bold and dauntless description of the horrors committed in France since the second return of Louis, and a justification of himself.

How elevated, amidst all the intrigues and changes in the councils of France, and the general servility at Paris, stands the character of Carnot! He must be adored by honest Frenchmen; and even the ferocity of the allied sovereigns has been softened into a degree of clemency by the commanding virtue and political probity of this illustrious soldier, philosopher, and patriot. Of the two great heroes of the French revolution, Carnot and Bonaparte, we think the former will justly become the object of greatest admiration with posterity. What may be the end of the career of either of these extraordinary men, it is at present impossible to say. Napoleon may live and perish in St. Helena; but Carnot is understood to be still in France, and may, though now old still see another revolution. Those who expect a long peace in Europe, know little of history, and less of the passion of the humans heart.

Smuggling on a great scale.—Last week French goods to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars were seized at the Custom-House, in this city, and we understand are discovered to be *bon prize* beyond all controversy. They were shipped from a port in France, direct to this port, on French account; indeed the owner or part owner came in the ship with them It turned out, on opening the boxes, and comparing their contents with the entries at the Custom-House, they did not exactly tally, but fell short about one third.

E. Post.

GEORGIA SUGAR.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) Nov. 29.—We have seen a sample of the Sugar made by Col. M'Cormick; it is equal in quality with any heretofore made in this state; we have no hesitancy in saying, the Georgia sugar, will in a very short time be infinitely superior to the imported.—Much is due to a few individuals for introducing the culture of the cane in our state, and at their own expence and risque, put in operation the requisite works for making this necessary of life. The time is not far distant, when Georgia will no longer be dependant on a foreign market for a regular supply of Sugar, but will be enabled to have it for exportation. From the experiments already made, it is evident the climate of Georgia is well adapted to the culture of the Sugar Cane, and offers to the industrious planter an opportunity of making a sufficiency of this uecessary for his family use, and thereby lessen his expence.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

A meeting of the Manufacturers of cotton goods in the eastern parts of the state, says the Norwich Courier of the 13th inst. was very generally and respectably attended on Wednesday last at Kinney's hotel in this city, and an unanimous vote passed to petition Congress for protection. *N. Y. Col.*

Steam Engine.—The engine used in the Steam Boats at the southward are generally of the same construction as those of Watt and Bolton, of Birmingham, and are very massive and costly. The engines of Oliver Evan's make are more compact, light, and active, and be equally powerful; as those at the Providence Woolen Factory and Rhode Island Coal mine demonstrate. But a more recent invention or improvement of the Steam Engine promises to be of extensive advantage; Mr. Morey, of New-Hampshire, after many years of experiment, lately obtained a patent for his rotatory engine; by which the power is communicated more directly to the object, the ballance wheel dispensed with, and the only valve used is that which lets the steam from the boiler to the cylinder or cylinders, as it may work with one or two. This kind of Engine may be of any size, and adapted to any purpose, from that of turning a lathe to that of driving mill stones, factories or passage boats, and will be less expensive than other kinds.

Bost. Pal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

At the Session now held in this city before his honor the Mayor and two Aldermen, a conviction took place on Monday of an interesting nature to the community. Benjamin F. Haskins, and two others, one by the name of Beyard and the other Phelps, were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the public by means of a fictitious bank. Beyard appeared on the face of the bills as President and Phelps as Cashier. The circumsatnces, as related to us, were shortly these.

Haskins, who was the ring leader, and contriver of this plot, and who alone reaps the benefit of the roguery, sought for a man of the same name of the president of one of our banks, and at last found him in one Bayard a common soldier, from whom, for a trifle, he obtained a power of attorney to sign his name to money bills. This man had absconded and did not appear on the trial. Phelps was his clerk, and signed as cashier merely by his direction.

Thus prepared he opened an office which he called an Agency and Exchange Bank, and issued notes resembling the notes, of the Bank of America, which were circulated to the amount of several thousand dollars, but which when presented for payment, could nfid no one to acknowledge them. The jury found them all guilty, but recommended Phelps to mercy.—Haskins was remanded to Bridewell till the court were ready to pronounce sentence.—E. Post.

[From a number of toasts drank by the Philadelphia Typographical Society, at their annual meeting on the 4th ult. we select the following as worthy of preservation.]

The art of printing—It is the *bearer* of information to latest time, it records on the *page* of history the achievements of valor, and gives posterity a *proof* of the actions of their predecessors.

The United States—*A Stereotype form* of *eighteens*, well *locked up* in the *chace* of mutual prosperity.

The Constitution of the U. States—May its *title page* never be *set* in *English Black*, or disgraced by the *bastard title* of nobility.

The army—Courage forming its *line*, experience its *direction*, and love of country its grand stimulous to action.

The Navy—Upon the mountain waves it has given *tokens* of valor, and with a *broadside* to foreign insolence a specimen of *American Cannon*.

☞ WASHINGTON—Note: Prefix an *index* to his name it will speak a *volume*.

Franklin—He has passed the *space box* of time, and now *forms* a grand *type* in the great *Employer's office*.

Our country—The genius of liberty still rests on the *fount case* of Freedom—she has seen it robbed of its *sorts*; but the valor of her sons restored them at Plattsburgh and New Orleans.

Our departed heroes—The *impression* of their virtues will not be obliterated by time; for the *stone* that covers them shall perpetuate their fame; the *coffin* that incloses them shall not hide their worth.

Our brethren throughout the U. S.—May their *guide* be rectitude, and their conduct *justified* by honor.

Within a *mould* of perfect *form*,
By Providence was woman cast,
An *ornament* that will adorn
Man's devious way till life is past.

Volunteers.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of N. Orleans—*An impression* of a superior *workmanship*; clear of *monks* or *friars*; *worked off* with expedition and despatch.

The gallant Com. Decatur—Having forcibly *unlock'd* the waters of the Mediterranean, and *well distributed his balls* from the mouths of *American cannon*, to stop the *impositions* of an Algerine tyrant—May his name be ever placed on the *stage* of history as the *paragon* of imitation.

N. B. The words in *italic* are technical.

TOBACCO.—On the 12th inst. was sold at Richmond by Mr. *John Randolph, of Roanoake*, a part of his *new crop* of Tobacco, say 17 hhds. at the enormous price of thirty dollars and thirty cents per hundred.

MAMMOTH CALF.

ONONDAGA, (N. Y.) Dec. 6.

A calf was raised in this town the present year, by Stephen Wilcox, and killed at Z. Rust's slaughter house, which at the age of 6 months and 9 days, weighed *five hundred and one* pounds.

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 3, 1815.

"After so long a suspension of our habitual and friendly intercourse, little, indeed, might you expect this from me; but as a favourable opportunity offered, I embrace it, satisfied that any communication be it ever so trifling, coming from this poor and distracted country, would be acceptable. Any intelligence that can be sent from this or any other part of Europe is of the most distressing nature—*Terror is here the order of the day.* Counties and baronies have been proclaimed, and the inhabitants are suffering all the rigor and severity of martial law under the new insurrection act; foreign soldiers not in legalized excesses, and Orange magistrates find indemnification for their crimes in the suspension of law.

"Grain and produce of every kind are so much depressed in value, that it is impossible for tenants to pay rent; in short throughout the country, from the peasant to the farmer, and from the merchant to the peer, there is one general cry of distress, and no cheering prospect to enliven the mind or prevent despondence. The overthrow of Bonaparte is called the settlement of Europe; "war and misery (say the public prints) are driven from France; but alas! both evils seem to be transferred to Ireland. The Catholics are still following up their claims with the most persevering fortitude, rejoicing in every relaxation of the penal laws connected with a grant of the odious veto."—(*New York Shamrock.*

MARRIED—In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. AZEL R. FREEMAN, of Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss DELIA SHAW, of this place.

——In Clarke county, on Wednesday last, Mr. ADAM RANKIN, Jr. of this town, to Miss SARAH HARRISON, daughter of Daniel Harrison, esq. of Clarke.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP CARROLL.

The venerable Catholic divine Doctor JOHN CARROLL, Archbishop of Baltimore, died on the 3d inst. in the 89th year of his age. His learning, urbanity, benevolence, long pastoral service, and general worth, justly rendered him an object of sincere esteem when living, and of regret when dead.

Dr. Carroll was born in Upper Marlborough, in Maryland, 1735; received the rudiments of learning at Bohemia in that state, and was sent to study at St. Omers; was transferred to the college at Liege, and completed his education. After the dissolution of the Society of Jesus (or Jesuits) of which he was a member, he passed over into England, and made the tour of Europe as preceptor and governor to lord Stourton, a Catholic nobleman, for whose use he wrote a compendious history of England—the journal of that tour is said to evince a fine mind, and sound judgment.

"Shortly after his return, (to America, on the eve of the revolutionary war) at the request of the American Congress, he accompanied Dr. Franklin, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, (his relative and friend) and the late judge Chase, on a political mission to Canada. And throughout the arduous and hazardous conflict which ensued, he remained fervently attached to the cause of his country."

He was learned, but without ostentation, united dignity with simplicity, and was pious but never austere nor bigotted.

He was scarcely more revered by the catholics of Maryland than by Protestants and Presbyterians.

With Dr. Patrick Allison, a learned minister of the latter Church, bishop Carroll was in such intimacy, as caused them to dine together once a week, whenever it was convenient.

Bishop Carroll generously distributed his income through life among the poor, to whom his loss is incalculable and irreparable.

NOTICE.

The subscribers are desirous of having their accounts closed once a year, and have put their books into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will devote his time to this object. All persons concerned are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their accounts.

The private books of F. Ridgely, are lodged with him also—the unsettled accounts in which must unequivocally be closed.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.
January 1, 1816. 1

One Dollar Reward.

Lost on the fourth instant, the first volume of Pope's Works, belonging to the Lexington Juvenile Library. GEORGE RALLS.
December 16. 52-tf

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had warranted Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2 1-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Dec. 29. 1-tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Female Servant,

WHO is well acquainted with washing and ironing and milking. For such a one a liberal price will be given. Enquire of THE PRINTER.
January 1, 1816. 1-tf

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins's

SCHEME

For the Distribution of Property,
WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE DRAWING ON MONDAY THE

8th day of January next,

And will continue drawing from day to day, until the whole number of shares are drawn.

Persons desirous of purchasing shares in this Scheme, can be accommodated if they call immediately, as there still remain a few unsold.

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins.
December 23, 1815 52-

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
Hay & Bordman

HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

GEORGE HAY
NATHAN I. BORDMAN.
Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815. 52—

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their patronage. Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with punctuality.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR
150 *Hh'ds of Tobacco,*

To be delivered early in the season.
LEWIS SANDERS.
October 9, 1815. 41-tf

For Sale,

2000 gallons prime old WHISKEY—Inquire of DOWNING & GRANT.
October 7. 41-tf

For Sale,
EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE
Flax-Seed Oil,

SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar Twelve & a-half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill opposite the Seminary Lot.

W. H. TEGARDEN.
Sept. 23, 1815. 39-

Doctor Joseph Boswell

HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near he factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.
39tf September 23d, 1815.

Masonic Diplomas

For sale at this office.

Sheriff's Blanks,

For Sale at this Office.

New Publications.

THE subscribers have just received the following valuable New Publications.

Memoirs of Lady Hamilton,
Embellished with her Portrait elegantly engraved.

History of the War in Spain & Portugal,
From 1807 *to* 1814.
By General Sarrazin—illustrated with a Map of Spain and Portugal, exhibiting the route of the various armies.

Hawthorn Cottage, (a Tale,)
By J. Jones.

History of a Little Frenchman, and his Bank Notes—Rags! Rags! Rags!
Hungarian Brothers, by Miss A. M. Porter

Birbeck's Notes,
On a Journey through France, &c.

A large and elegant assortment of the book of Common Prayer.

Wm. ESSEX & SON.
Lexington, December 20th. 52-2

Kentucky Almanacks,
FOR 1816,
By the Groce or Dozen:

History of IRELAND.

The subscribers having contracted for a part of the first American Edition of

O'HALLORAN'S
Ancient History of Ireland,

Will receive subscriptions for the same, until the first of Februaryt 1816; at which time a return will be made to the publisher, who will print no more copies than those subscribed for. This history will make three large octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each, including a copious Introduction, with several elegant copper plate engravings, representing the grandeur of some of the ancient edifices of Ireland, and a map of Ireland, and an alphabet of the Irish language, in the original characters. It will be delivered in nine proportionable numbers, monthly, until completed. The price of each number will be one dollar payable on delivery. The period of this history is from the earliest settlement of the country, until the invasion by the British, under Henry the II, in 1172; being nerr 2000 years.

Wm. ESSEX & SON.

N. B.—The publisher is Mr. Edward Gillespy, former editor of the Shamrock, who promises the work shall be executed with accuracy and elegance.
52-6t Lexington, December 20.

A NEW WORK
ON BREWING & TANNING:
The Practical Brewer and Tanner,

By JOSEPH CROPPINGER, of N. York,

Sometime since announced to the public, is now ready for delivery, and may be had at the principal Book-sellers in this city. This work will be found to contain processes and information, highly interesting to the Gentleman, the Merchant, the House-Keeper, the Farmer, the Brewer, the Malter, and the Tanner. The author has endeavored to make this work practically useful, and principally to encourage the progress and extension of the brewing trade in this country, as an object of great national importance, whether considered in a political or moral point of view. He has also anxiously aimed at improving the quality of American Malt Liquors, generally—with what success, time will determine. He has also given the French mode of tanning the heaviest soal leather in twenty-one days—calf skins in three or four days; highly important to Tanners. Book-sellers, and others, wishing copies of this work, by addressing letters (post paid) to the author, No. 45, John street, New-York, will receive attention. 52-3w*

Commission Business,
IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,
HAVING ESTABLISHED A
COMMISSION HOUSE
IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicits the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.
Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.
REFERENCES.

William Leavy, George Trotter, Alexander Parker, W. Essex & Son, Tandy & Allen,	Merchants, Lex.
E. Finley & Son, Noah Ridgely,	Merchants, Baltimore.
Thomas Scott, Robert Miller,	Merchants, Philadelphia.
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co. Isaac Riley,	Booksellers, New-York.
George Poyzer,	Com. Mer. Nashville.

180,000 DOLLARS!
MAY BE GAINED,
By the purchase of a single ticket in the
Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,
NOW DRAWING
IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE;
Not two Blanks to a Prize.
THE WHEEL STILL CONTAINS

1 Prize of	$40,000
1 ditto of	20,000
5 ditto of	10,000
6 ditto of	5,000

With an unusual number of $1000's, 500's, &c.

☞ Agreeably to the scheme of this lottery, a stationary premium of either 500, 1000, 5000 or 10,000 dollars will be awarded each drawing, until the 40th day, when the first drawn number will then be entitled to the Grand Stationary Capital Prize of

Forty Thousand D—

Present price of tick—
undrawn up to the 8th—

December

An el—
of Lexing—
at the Cou—
Saturday in—
day of the m—
By order o—
Town of Lexin—

December 7, 1—

The Rose when it blushes alone.
BY HENRY BLISS.

The bloom of creation is charming to see,
In the spring when the flowers are just blown,
But the flower that has beauties enchanting to me,
Is the Rose, when it blushes alone.

The *Snow-drop*, may spread its white form to the eye,
And the *Tulip* to changes be prone,
The garden of nature has nothing can vie,
With the Rose when it blushes alone.

The *Lilly*, I know is a sweet little flower,
When its maidenly beauties are shown,
But never can ravish the soul with such power,
As the Rose, when it blushes alone.

The Poet, and Florist may boast of their art,
While their pictures in emblem are thrown,
There is none that enraptures the *moralist's* heart,
Like the the Rose, when it blushes alone.

For the Fair who has beauty with modesty join'd,
Has charms each beholder must own;
And express'd by a metaphor aptly combined,
Is a Rose, when it blushes alone.

DIED——Lately, the Rev. Timothy Priestly, he was brother to the celebrated Dr. Priestly, and formerly minister of the dissenting Chapel in Cannon street, Manchester; from the pulpit of which he uttered many eccentricities, which have been attributed, erroneously, to other preachers—Observing one of his congregation asleep, he called to him, (stopping in his discourse for the purpose,) "Awake! I say George Ramsey, or I'll mention your name." He had an unconquerable aversion to candles which exhibited long burned wicks; and often in the midst of his most interesting discourses on the winter evenings, he would call out to the man appointed for that purpose—"Tommy! Tommy! top these candles."

He was a man of great humour, which he ever carried to the pulpit. He was the preacher, though others have borne the credit or the odium of the circumstance, who pulled out of his pocket half a crown, and laid it down on the pulpit cushion, offering to bet with St. Paul, that the passage where he says, "He could do all things," was not true; but reading on, "By faith,"—he put up his money and said, "Nay, nay, Paul, if that's the case, I'll not bet with thee." It is known that his principles were decidedly Calvanistic; of course diametrically opposite to those of his brother, Dr. Priestly, who was an Unitarian.

He once paid him a fraternal visit at Birmingham, and in the course of it wished to preach in the room of the Doctor, who objected in consequence of the difference of opinion and the principles of the congregation. Mr. Priestly, however, overcome the scruples, by promising to keep clear of doctrinal points, and to confine himself to the general duties of christianity. However, when he mounted the pulpit, he laid by his promise, and commenced thus:—"I have been guilty of an honest fraud to gain your attention, which I was determined to have at any price." "My brother Joseph's pulpit has never had the Gospel of Christ preached from it; for once, however, having possession of it, I am determined you shall hear it, so here goes"—and he preached a furious sermon, in which he insisted on all the peculiar tenets of Calvanism, and his own views of the Christian dispensation. He left Manchester many years ago, to reside and preach in the metropolis, where he was a very popular Minister of the Independent Chapel, in Jermia street.—*European Magazine.*

DUTCH DEGENERACY.

Accounts received in New York, from the Mediterranean, relative to the conduct of the late Dutch squadron, though very laughable, teach us how a people lose energy, and honor, and courage by losing liberty. The Dutch frigates were in fact blockaded in Spanish ports, till the American squadron attacked and captured some Algerine cruisers, when the remainder escaped into Malta. *Then* the Dutch came out and lay before Algiers, to the number of six or seven frigates or ships of war. When it was known at Malta, that the Dey had made peace with the *Americans*, two Algerine frigates put to sea, and entered the harbor of Algiers, fighting their way through the Dutch squadron!!!—The reader, unacquainted with the former history of the Dutch, would scarcely believe that these officers and seamen are the countrymen of the De Witts, of De Ruyter, and Van Tromp. The same squadron, we hear, bought a renewal of the former treaty between Holland and the Dey, for *four hundred thousand dollars*; which treaty stipulates the payment of an annual tribute! Compare this treaty with that negociated by *Decatur* and his *secretaries of legation!* The Dutch, in truth, are without skillful naval officers; they lack experience—those who were qualified to command, went into the service of Bonaparte, and are out of fashion now in common with honor and talents, in France and Holland. No power in Europe can raise a navy to rival England. America—free America! you are the sole hope of a degraded and benighted world—May your stars shine through all futurity—and your example yet give freedom to mankind.

N. Y. Col.

FOR SALE,
THE PLANTATION
Whereon the subscriber now resides,
CONTAINING
Two hundred & twenty Acres,

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Mereth's military survey. The land is not to be equal- in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and There is a superb young orchard of 200 of various kind of fruit, calcu- Cider. About eighty acres of meadow, with the prime iently situa- in Ken- ust logs d runs ich di- l plan- ster to on the ough a s. For gton, or

BLES.

WHEAT.

60,000 *bushels of Wheat*
WANTED AT THE
ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross-street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where

FRESH FLOUR
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,

may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandize, will be constantly given for good, clean, merchantable Wheat.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Nov. 18, 1815. 47–

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.
December 4. 49

E. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE Just received and now opening for sale at their store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

Merchandise,

of the latest importations, which they will sell a reduced prices.

Lexington, 1st December, 1815. 49—tf.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,
Continues to carry on the
Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Confits, Syrups, Cordials,

and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them is, that impressed with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance of it. Oct. 7, 1815. 41–tf

---

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLORING BUSINESS. B. KARRICK.
Lexington, Oct. 20. 43-tf

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR
5 or 6 LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,
FROM 11 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.
45 *Enquire of the PRINTER.*

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the gaol. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will shew for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.
May 13. 20

FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to

JOHN COLEMAN,
Brewer, Lexington.
September 9, 1815.—37-tf

New Fashionable Goods.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.

Lexington September 4th, 1815.

P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queen's, Glass & China Wares;

which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.

September 7, 1815.—37

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.
Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHERRY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.
Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.
Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWES.
Mulberry-street, April 3. 49–tf

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
Sept. 9th, 1815.—37-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter.
Lexington, Aug. 23. 36-

Coach and Harness Making.
ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
Steam Mill Lexington.
September 1, 1815. 36

Allen & Grant,
Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz From the superior conveniencies of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

I. W. Anderson

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Potters ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.
July 24, 1815. 31

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES HERAN.

The business will still be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers.

JAMES MAXWELL.
Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

WANTED
A NEGRO WOMAN,

ACCUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly.—None but such as are well recommended will be taken—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazett. Oct. 7, 1815. 41–tf

---

Plastering & Stocowork.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[*From Charleston, South-Carolina*]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11-tf

The Partnership of I. &E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28—tf

Brass Foundery.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continance of the sam

EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—tf

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dying f men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dying carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

---

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Constables' Blanks
For sale this Office.

Hogs Bristles.

CASH will be given for clean, comb'd HOG BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactory, two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815. 50–tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to JOSEPH TOWLER.
Lexington, December 1. 49

STOP THIEF!

Stolen from the subscriber at St. Louis, on Friday the 20th inst. a BAY MARE about 15 hands high—branded H. on the left side of the face, and on the left shoulder—the mane lies to the right side—six or seven years old—her gait for traveling pace—carries her head low—her tail rather high—hair of the tail cut square off—a few white hairs in the tail—never been shod—has had a hurt on the weithers—and two other places by the saddle—Also, a saddle and bridle, part worn—said mare &c. was stolen by John Forts—a man probably fifty years old—subject to fits—a tall man, dark hair, one hand lame—has probably gone to Nashville and Kentucky. The public are requested in aid justice to detect the thief and lodge him in some jail, and to stop the property if possible—and they will be rewarded for their trouble by

HYACINTH GAYOU.
St. Louis, Oct. 30, 1815.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if perferred by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the maakets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser wooled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.—PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.
THOMAS G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-tf

Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.
October 3d, 1815. 41—

David Todd

HAS recommenced the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

34 August 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be Conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-tf

Hatters, Look Here

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

26 P. & W. BAIN.

DANCING SCHOOL.
JOHN DARRAC

WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal encouragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr. Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next, when he proposes to teach the following dances to those persons who will honor him with their patronage:—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Allemandes, the Gavote of Vestris, and the much admired Shawl Dance—Sett Dances and Reels will also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionery Store, Mill street.

An evening school will be opened for a limited number of gentlemen, if application immediately be made. For particulars apply to John Darrac. 38

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorised to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.

JAMES PRENTISS,
THOS. G. PRENTISS.
August 14. 33

For Sale
A TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES,

Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of

JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer.

Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & M'Kinney,

ARE requested to come forward and settle their ecounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2–tf

---

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for *TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes*, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call. 41 *Hiram Shaw.*

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'Calla, Gaines & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrearages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf.

BOOTS & SHOES.
L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45–tf

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.